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CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Extract from an ACT *to regulate the* COLLECTION *of* DUTIES *imposed by Law on the* TONNAGE *of* SHIPS *or* VESSELS, *and on* GOODS, WARES, *and* MERCHANDIZES, *imported into this State.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,* That for the due collection of the duties imposed by law, on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandizes imported into the United States, there shall be established and appointed, districts, ports, and officers, in manner following, to wit:

In the state of VIRGINIA shall be twelve districts, to wit: Hampton as one port; Norfolk and Portsmouth as one port; Bermuda-Hundred and City Point as one port; York-Town, Tappahannock, Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, Dumfries, including Newport, Alexandria, Folly-Landing, Cherry-Stone, South-Quay, and Louisville; the authority of the officers at Hampton shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, and inlets, between the south side of the mouth of York river, along the west shore of Chesapeak-Bay to Hampton, and thence up James river to the west side of Chickahominy river, and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Hampton, which shall be the sole port of entry. To the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be annexed Suffolk, and Smithfield as ports of delivery only; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, and inlets, comprehended within a line drawn from Cape-Henry to the mouth of James river, and thence up James river to Jordon's-Point, and up Elizabeth river to the highest tide water thereof, and Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Norfolk; also a surveyor to reside at each of the ports of Suffolk and Smithfield. To the district of Burmuda-Hundred, or City-Point, shall be annexed Richmond, Petersburg, and Manchester, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed to reside at Burmuda-Hundred, or City-Point, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for Petersburg to reside thereat, and a surveyor for Richmond and Manchester to reside at Richmond, and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays harbours and inlets, comprehended between Jordon's-Point and the highest tide water on James and Appomattox rivers. To the district of York-Town shall be annexed West-Point and Cumberland as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at York-Town, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for the two ports of delivery, to reside at West-Point; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, and inlets, comprehended between the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of York river, and thence up the said river to West-Point, and thence up Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers, to the highest navigable waters thereof. To the district of Tappahannock shall be annexed Urbanna, Port-Royal, Fredericksburg and Falmouth, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Tappahannock, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for each of the ports of Urbanna, Port-Royal, and Fredericksburg, and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours; and inlets, comprehended between Smith's-Point, at the mouth of Potowmack, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and thence up the last mentioned river to the highest tide water thereof. The district of Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, shall extend from Smith's-point on the south side of Potowmack river, to Boyd's Hole on the same river, including all the waters, shores, bays, rivers, creeks, harbours, and inlets along the south shore of Potowmack river to Boyd's Hole aforesaid, and Yeocomico, including Kinsale, shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector shall be appointed to reside on Yeocomico river; the district of Dumfries, including Newport, shall extend from Boyd's Hole to Cockpit-point on the south side of Potowmack river, and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Dumfries, which shall be the sole port of entry, and the authority of the officers of this district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, and inlets comprehended between Boyd's Hole and Cockpit-Point aforesaid. For the district of Alexandria shall be appointed a collector and surveyor, to reside at Alexandria, which shall be the sole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets on the south side of the river Potowmack, from the last mentioned Cockpit Point, to the highest tide water of the said river. For the district of Folly landing shall be appointed a collector, who shall reside at Accomack Court-House, and whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets of the county of Accomack. For the district of Cherry-Stone, shall be appointed a collector to reside at Cherry-Stone whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, and inlets comprehended within Northampton county. For the district of South Quay a collector shall be appointed, to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets in that part of Virginia, comprehended within the limits of the said state. For the district of Louisville a collector shall be appointed, to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores and inlets including between the rapids and the mouth of Ohio river, and on the south east side thereof.

And be it further enacted, That every port of entry established by this act, shall be a port of delivery also: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That no ship or vessel not wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to unload at any port or place exept the following, to wit: Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire, Portland, Falmouth, Dighton, Salem, Gloucester, Newbury-Port, Marblehead, Sherbourne, Boston, Plymouth, Wiscasset, Machias and Penobscot, in the state of Massachusetts: New-London or New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut; New-York; Perth-Amboy or Burlington, in the state of New-Jersey; Philadelphia, Wilmington, New-Castle, and Port Penn, in the state of Dalaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, Vienna, Oxford, George-Town on Potowmack, Chester Town, Town Creek, Nottingham, Nanjemoy, Digge's landing, Snow-Hill and Carrollsburgh, in the state of Maryland; Alexandria, Kinsale, Newport, Tappahannock, Port Royal, Fredericksburg, Urbanna, York-Town, West-Point, Hampton, Bermuda-Hundred, City-Point, Rockett's landing, Norfolk or Portsmouth in the state of Virginia; Charlestown, George-Town, or Beaufort in the state of South-Carolina; or in either of the districts of Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, or Saint-Mary's in the state of Georgia; nor shall any ship or vessel arriving from the Cape of Good-Hope, or from any place beyond the same, be admitted to enter at any other than the following ports, to wit: Portsmouth in the state of New-Hampshire; Boston, Newbury-Port, Salem, Gloucester, Portland or Falmouth in the state of Massachusetts; New-London, or New-Haven in the state of Connecticut; New-York, Perth Amboy; Philadelphia; Wilmington in the state of Dalaware; Baltimore-Town, Annapolis, or George-Town, in the state of Maryland; Alexandria, Norfolk, or Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia; Charlestown, George Town, or Beaufort, in the state of South-Carolina; Sunbury, or Savannah, in the state of Georgia: PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel, from making entry with the collector of any port or district in which such ship or vessel may be owned, or from whence she may have sailed on such a voyage.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery only, in any of the following districts, to wit: Portland and Falmouth, Bath, Newbury-Port, New-London (except the port of Stonington in the said district) Norfolk and Portsmouth, Bermuda-Hundred and City-Point, York-Town or Tappahannock (except the port of Urbanna in the said district) shall first come to at the port of entry of such district, with his ship or vessel, and there make entry, deliver a manifest of her cargo, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, tonnage, port-fees and charges, in manner by this act provided, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and that any ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery in any other district not under like restrictions by this act, or to either of the ports of Stonington, or Urbanna, may first proceed to her port of delivery, and then make legal entry within the time by this act limited.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, if bound to the district of Nottingham, shall, before he passes by the port of Town-creek, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor of the said port, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel; if bound to any district on the Potowmack, shall, before he pass by the rivers St. Mary's and Yeocomico, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor at St. Mary's, or the collector at Yeocomico, as may be most convenient, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel, including a declaration of the port at which the same is to be entered; if bound to the district of Tappahannock, shall, before he pass by the port of Urbanna, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor for that port, a like manifest; and if bound to the district of Bermuda-Hundred or City-Point, shall, before he pass by Elizabeth river, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector of the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or with the collector for the port of Hampton, a like manifest; and the said surveyors and collectors respectively, shall, after registering the manifests, transmit the same duly certified to have been so deposited to the officer with whom the entries are to be made, without which certificate no such entry shall be received.

And be it further enacted, That the duties of the respective officers to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be as follows: At such of the ports to which there shall be appointed a collector, naval-officer and surveyor, it shall be the duty of the collector to receive all reports, manifests and documents made or exhibited to him by the master or commander of any ship or vessel, conformably, to the regulations prescribed by this act, to make due entry and record in books to be kept for that purpose, all such manifests and the packages, marks and numbers contained therein; to receive the entry of all ships and vessels and of all the goods, wares and merchandize imported in such ships or vessels, together with the original invoices thereof; to estimate the duties payable thereon, and to endorse the same on each entry; to receive all monies paid for duties, and to take all bonds for securing the payment of duties; to grant all permits for the unlading and delivery of goods, to employ proper persons and weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors at the several ports within his district, together with such persons as shall be necessary to serve in the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue, to provide at the public expence, and with the approbation of the principal officer of the treasury department, store-houses for the safe keeping of goods, together with such scales, weights and measures as shall be deemed necessary, and to perform all other duties which shall be assigned to him by law. It shall be the duty of the naval-officer to receive copies of all manifests, to estimate and record the duties on each entry made with the collector, and to correct any error made therein, before a permit to unlade or deliver shall be granted; to countersign all permits and clearances granted by the collector. It shall be the duty of the surveyor to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers and gaugers within his district, and the employment of the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue; to go on board ships or vessels arriving within his district, or to put on board one or more inspectors, to ascertain by an hydrometer, what distilled spirits shall be of Jamaica proof, rating all distilled spirits which shall be of the proof of twenty-four degrees as of Jamaica proof, and to examine whether the goods imported are conformable to the entries thereof; and the said surveyors shall in all cases be subject to the controul of the collector and naval-officer.

And be it further enacted, That every collector appointed in virtue of this act, in case of his necessary absence, sickness, or inability to execute the duties of his office, may appoint a deputy, duly authorized under his hand and seal, to execute and perform on his behalf, all and singular the powers, functions and duties of collector of the district to which he the said principal is attached, who shall be answerable for the neglect of duty, or other mal-conduct of his said deputy in the execution of the office.

And be it further enacted, That in case of the disability or death of any collector, the duties and authorities vested in him by this act shall devolve on his deputy, if any such hath been appointed (for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable) and the said deputy shall exercise the authority and perform all the duties, until a successor shall be appointed. But in cases where no deputy is appointed, the authorities and duties of the disabled or deceased collector, shall devolve upon the naval-officer of the same district, until a successor duly authorised and sworn, shall enter upon the execution of the duties of the said office.

And be it further enacted, That at such of the ports established by this act, to which a collector and surveyor only are assigned, the said collector shall execute all the duties herein required to be done by the collector and naval-officer at other ports. That at such ports to which a collector only is assigned, such collector shall possess all the powers, and execute as far as may be, all the duties prescribed to a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, at the ports where such officers are established; that at such ports of delivery only, to which a surveyor is assigned, it shall be his duty to receive and record the copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector; to enter and record all permits granted by such collector, distinguishing the gauge, weight, measure and quality of the goods specified therein; to take care that no goods be unladen or delivered from any ship or vessel without such permit; and to perform all other duties required to be done by a surveyor: That at such ports of delivery only, to which no surveyor is assigned, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district to attend the unlading and delivery of goods, or in cases of necessity, to employ a proper person or persons for that purpose, who shall posses the power, and be entitled

to the like compenſation allowed to inſpectors during the time they are employed. Every collector, naval-officer, and ſurveyor, ſhall attend in perſon at the port or diſtrict for which he is appointed, and before he enters on the execution of his office, ſhall take an oath or affirmation in the form following, to wit:—" I———, do ſolemnly " ſwear or affirm (as the caſe may be) that I will truly " and faithfully execute and perform all the duties of a " ——— of the port or diſtrict of ——— according to law, " and the beſt of my ſkill and ability." The ſaid oath or affirmation ſhall be adminiſtered by any juſtice of the peace, and a certificate thereof, under the hand and ſeal of ſuch juſtice, tranſmitted within three months thereafter to the comptroller of the treaſury: Any collector, naval-officer or ſurveyor, failing herein, ſhall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, recoverable with coſts in any court having cognizance thereof, to the uſe of the informer. And no weigher, gauger, meaſurer or inſpector, ſhall execute the duties of office until he ſhall have taken the above oath or affirmation.

And be it further enacted, That the collectors, naval-officers and ſurveyors to be appointed by virtue of this act, ſhall reſpectively keep fair and true accounts of all their tranſactions relative to their duty as officers of the cuſtoms, in ſuch manner and form as may be directed by the proper department, or officer appointed by law to ſuperintend the revenue of the United States; and ſhall at all times ſubmit their books, papers and accounts, to the inſpection of ſuch perſons as may be appointed for that purpoſe: And the collectors of the different ports ſhall at all times pay to the order of the officer who ſhall be authoriſed to direct the ſame, the whole of the monies which they may reſpectively receive by virtue of this act (ſuch monies as they are otherwiſe by this act directed to pay, only excepted) and ſhall alſo, once in every three months, or oftener if they ſhall be required, tranſmit their accounts for ſettlement to the department or officer before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That every maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, bound to any port of the United States, from any foreign port or place, ſhall deliver upon demand, to any officer or other perſon lawfully authoriſed, who ſhall firſt come on board his ſhip or veſſel, two manifeſts, ſigned by the ſaid maſter or perſon having command, and ſpecifying in words (and not in figures) a true account of the loading which ſuch ſhip or veſſel had on board at the port from which ſhe laſt ſailed, and at the time of her ſailing, or at any time ſince, the packages, marks and numbers, and noting thereon to what port in the United States ſuch ſhip or veſſel is bound, and the name or names of the perſon or perſons to whom the goods are conſigned, or in caſes where the goods are ſhipped to order, the names of the ſhippers, noting the goods conſigned to their order. One of which manifeſts, ſuch officer, or other perſon ſhall ſign, and return to the maſter or other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, certifying thereon as nearly as may be, the time when the ſame was produced, and that a like manifeſt was delivered to him; and ſhall tranſmit the other manifeſt to the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel is bound.

And be it further enacted, That the maſter or other perſon, having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel (ſhips and veſſels of war excepted) coming into, or arriving in any of the ports or diſtricts of the United States, or in any of the creeks or harbours thereof, ſhall, within forty eight hours after ſuch arrival, repair to the office of the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch veſſel ſhall ſo arrive, and ſhall report to the ſaid collector, the place from whence he laſt ſailed, with the name and burthen of his ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall deliver to ſuch collector, two manifeſts, agreeably to the directions of this act, unleſs he ſhall before have delivered one manifeſt to ſome officer, or other perſon lawfully authoriſed in manner as herein before is required; in which caſe, he ſhall deliver the manifeſt certified as aforeſaid, together with ſuch documents as are uſually furniſhed in the port from whence they came, and ſhall take and ſubſcribe an oath or affirmation, before the collector or other proper officer, which oath or affirmation he or they are authoriſed and required to adminiſter, and ſhall be in the words following, to wit: " I ———, do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm (as the caſe may be) that this is, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, a juſt and true manifeſt of all the goods, wares and merchandize on board the ———, at the port from which ſhe laſt ſailed, at the time of her ſailing, or at any time ſince, and of which veſſel I am at preſent maſter." And if the maſter or other perſon having charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall neglect or refuſe to make entry, or deliver his manifeſts and documents, purſuant to the directions of this act, or to take the oath or affirmation herein preſcribed, he ſhall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each refuſal or neglect.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize ſhall be unladen or delivered, from any ſhip or veſſel, but in open day, or without a permit from the collector, for that purpoſe; and if the maſter or commander of any ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſuffer or permit the ſame, ſuch maſter and commander, and every other perſon who ſhall be aiding or aſſiſting in landing, removing, houſing, or otherwiſe ſecuring the ſame, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of four hundred dollars for every offence; ſhall moreover be diſabled from holding any office of truſt or profit under the United States, for a term not exceeding ſeven years; and it ſhall be the duty of the collector of the diſtrict, to advertiſe the names of all ſuch perſons in the public gazette of the ſtate in which he reſides, within twenty days after each reſpective conviction. And all goods, wares, and merchandize ſo landed or diſcharged, ſhall become forfeited, and may be ſeized by any officer of the cuſtoms; and where the value thereof ſhall amount to four hundred dollars, the veſſel, tackle, apparel, and furniture, ſhall be ſubject to like forfeiture and ſeizure: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That if any ſhip or veſſel compelled by diſtreſs of weather, or other ſufficient cauſe, ſhall put into any port or place of the United States, other than to which ſhe was actually deſtined, the maſter or other perſon having command, ſhall within forty-eight hours next after his arrival, make report and deliver a true manifeſt of his cargo to the collector of the port or diſtrict; and moreover ſhall within twenty four hours, make proteſt in the uſual form before a notary public or juſtice of the peace, of the cauſe and circumſtance of ſuch diſtreſs; and if it ſhall appear to the collector, that there is a neceſſity for unloading ſuch ſhip or veſſel, he ſhall grant permiſſion, and appoint a proper officer to attend the unloading thereof; and all goods, wares and merchandize ſo unladen, ſhall be ſtored under the direction, and ſubject to the ſafe keeping of ſuch collector; but if any part thereof ſhall be of a periſhable nature, or it may be neceſſary to make ſale of any part thereof to defray the expences of ſuch veſſel or cargo, the ſaid collector ſhall grant a licence to the maſter, commander, or owner, to diſpoſe of ſo much thereof as are periſhable, or ſhall be neceſſary to defray ſuch expences: PROVIDED, That the duties thereon be firſt paid or ſecured: AND PROVIDED ALSO, That ſuch neceſſity be made appear by the wardens of the port, or other perſons legally authoriſed to certify the ſame, and where there are no ſuch perſons, by the affidavit of two reputable citizens of the neighbourhood, well acquainted with matters of that kind.

And be it further enacted, That every perſon having goods, wares or merchandize, in any ſhip or veſſel, which ſhall arrive at any port of entry, or of delivery only, ſhall make entry with the collector of the port or diſtrict where the ſame ſhall arrive, of all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, ſpecifying the number of packages, and the marks, numbers and contents of each (or if in bulk, the quantity and quality) together with an account of the nett prime coſt thereof; and ſhall moreover produce to the

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PARIS, June 1.

AN extraordinary courier from Vienna has brought a confirmation of the deſperate ſtate of the Emperor's health, whoſe death is hourly expected. His palpitations have become ſtronger and more frequent, and his fits of coughing ſo violent, as to give momentary apprehenſions of the rupture of a blood veſſel. His Majeſty, who had hitherto borne up againſt his diſorder with wonderful magnanimity, ſeems at length to look for his diſſolution, and has ſent an expreſs to bring his brother the grand Duke to Vienna. Various are the conjectures on the conſequences of his death, but it is better to hazard none than ſuch as muſt be vague and imaginary: the event, however, is certainly a moſt important one.

All hopes from a favorable criſis of the dauphin's diſorder are at an end; he has had a relapſe, and is in ſuch a ſtate of debility as to baffle all medical aſſiſtance.

LONDON, May 25.

A LETTER from Moldavia, dated April 3, ſays, " The Porte's diſpleaſure againſt the Khan of the Tartars and Prince Manble Roſſet, is no longer a myſtery. Thoſe two chiefs lately received information from their friends in Conſtantinople that their heads were in danger, for not having laſt campaign cauſed the ſiege of Chockzim to be raiſed; for loſing part of Moldavia: and laſtly, for not having ſupported the garriſon of Bender. Prince Roſſet, to eſcape the ſtorm, pretended to make a ſudden attack on the corps of Prince Cobourg, and ordered moſt of his troops poſted at Gallatz to march to Fockſchan. He afterwards prepared to depart himſelf, but inſtead of joining his troops, went to Huſch, and from thence to Jaſſy, where he arrived the 26th of laſt month. The Turks having for ſome days vainly expected their chief at Fockſchan returned to Gallatz. In their march they were attacked by the Ruſſian volunteers, and ſuffered great loſs, but the Colonel of the volunteers fell into their hands It is ſaid that the Porte has cauſed the Khan of the Tartars to be poiſoned

June 1. A woman was on Thurſday detected in ſteeling children from knightſbridge. She made off with two as far as Hyde-Park corner, where ſhe was taken and ſent to Bow ſtreet. The crime of ſtealing children is one of the moſt cruel that can be conceived; yet the puniſhment is only ſtanding in the pillory! It is death to purloin traſh; but to take what every parent values beyond all riches, is regarded by the Engliſh law as a mere trifle. The ſame law burns a woman for coining a ſhilling!

June 2. In the month of April laſt, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at the court of Liſbon, informed the Miniſter of her moſt faithful Majeſty, that he expected a ſmall ſqadron of ſhips belonging to the Empreſs of Ruſſia would make its appearance in the Tangus ſome time in the month of June; and requeſted in the name of his miſtreſs, that her moſt faithful Majeſty would ſuffer thoſe ſhips to take in ſuch proviſions as, on their arrival, they ſhould ſtand in need of.

The Queen of Portugal deſired her miniſter, who had laid this requiſition before her, to inform the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, that ſhe readily granted his requeſt, on condition, however, that the Ruſſian Admiral ſhould pledge his honour, not to take or receive on board any of his ſhips, any ſailor who was a natural-born ſubject of her Majeſty.

What makes this reqiſition of the Empreſs remarkable, is, that hitherto all the ſquadrons belonging to Ruſſia, that ever paſſed through the Britiſh channel, invariably victualled in the ports of Great-Britain.

The deſtination of this ſquadron has puzzled the politicians. Some ſay, that after having victualled at Liſbon, it will proceed to Leghorn, and winter there, for the purpoſe of being ready to fall upon the Turks early the next year.

But others, with more appearance of probability, think that it will make directly for Egypt, to create a revolt of the Beys of that kingdom, and thus make a diviſion, that will either cut off the ſupplies of corn and money furniſhed to the Port by Egypt, or elſe compel the Divan to ſend a great nava land military force to prevent the loſs of Egypt, and thus weaken the operations of the Turkiſh forces in Europe.

In either caſe Ruſſia gains a great point.

We have juſt received advice from the beſt ſource of information, of the actual exiſtence of a naval armament, which, we conceive, ought to be a ſubject of alarm to this country.

On the 12th of laſt month, there were lying in the road of Carthagena, ready for ſea, ſix ſail of the line, ten frigates, and two brigantines, belonging to the King of Spain.

Of theſe, two ſhips of 74 guns each, one of 64, and three frigates of 34 guns each, were equipped at Carthagena. One of 74, three frigates of 36 guns each, and a brigantine, arrived at that port from Ferrol; the reſt of the armament were fitted out from Cadiz, but rendezvouſed at Carthagena.

The ſquadron was to be reinforced before the end of May, by two more ſhips of the line.

What may be the object or deſtination of this armament we pretend not to ſay; but we pledge ourſelves that it exiſts to the extent that we have ſtated.

If the family compact was no more, a Spaniſh armament could not be a ſubject of alarm to Great-Britain; but Spain and France being one, we cannot poſſibly be unconcerned in the operations of either.

We preſume that our Miniſters has called upon the Spaniſh court to explain its reaſon for arming in time of peace. If the anſwer has been ſatisfactory, it ought to be communicated to the public for the purpoſe of preventing the effects which even the ill-founded apprehenſions of a war never fail to produce in a commercial country.

The ſultan, Selim the Third, commences his reign with an act of conſiderable popularity:—To carry on the war againſt Ruſſia, he refuſes to lay impoſts upon his ſubjects, and opens the private treaſures of his palace. This generoſity of the Turk at leaſt equals the noble conduct of the Spaniſh Monarch, who diſcharged his father's debts from the private coffers of the crown.

The candidate to whom the King of Pruſſia is endeavouring to pave the way to the Imperial throne, is the Duke of Deux Ponts.

June 4. Yeſterday Lord Sydney attended the council at Kew-Palace, delivered up his commiſſion, and retired from his office of Secretary of ſtate for the home department, on being appointed one of the chief juſtices in Eyre.

The ſchemes of ſpinning wool by means of machinery, bid fair at length to ſucceed: A machine is completed, which ſpins both long and ſhort wool in great perfection, and a building is erected in Lambeth, which will contain 1500 ſpindles. The firſt motion is by means of a ſteam engine, with a power equal to that of twenty horſes.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 5.

THE Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint the following perſons to the offices in the Revenue, affixed to their reſpective names- -To hold their commiſſions during the pleaſure of the Preſident:

For the State of New-Hampſhire.

Portſmouth. Joſeph Whipple, collector—Eleazer Ruſſell, naval-officer—Thomas Martin, ſurveyor.

For the State of Maſſachuſetts.

Newbury-Port. Stephen Croſs, collector—Jonathan Titcomb, naval-officer—Michael Hodge, ſurveyor.

Glouceſter. Epes Sargent, collector—Samuel Whittemore, ſurveyor.

Salem and Beverley. Joſeph Hiller, collector—William Pickman, naval-officer—Bartholomew Putnam, ſurveyor.

Beverley. Joſiah Bachelder, ſurveyor.

Ipſwich. Jeremiah Stanford, ſurveyor.

Marblehead. Richard Harris, collector.

Boſton and Charleſtown. Benjamin Lincoln, collector—James Lovell, naval officer—Thomas Melvill, ſurveyor.

Plymouth. William Watſon, collector.

Barnſtable. Joſeph Ottis, collector.

Sherburne, Nantucket. Stephen Huſſy, collector.

Edgartown. John Peaſe, collector.

New Bedford. Edward Pope, collector.

Dighton. Hodijah Baylies, collector.

York. Richard Trevett, collector.

Biddeford and Pepperelborough. Jeremiah Hill, collector.

Portland. N. F. Foſdick, collector—James Lunt, ſurveyor.

Bath. William Webb, collector.

Wiſcaſſet. Francis Cook, collector.

Penobſcot. John Lee, collector.

Frenchman's Bay. Melatiah Jordan, collector.

Machias. Stephen Smith, collector.

Paſſamaquody. Lewis F. Deleſdernier, collector.

For the State of Connecticut.

New-London. Jedidiah Huntington, collector—Nathaniel Richards, ſurveyor.

Stonington. Jonathan Palmer, collector.

Middletown. Aſher Miller, ſurveyor.

New-Haven. Jona. Fitch, collector—Heze. Rogers, ſurveyor.

Fairfield. Samuel Smedley, collector.

For the State of New-York.

Sag Harbour. John Gelſton, collector.

New-York. John Lamb, collector—Benjamin Walker, naval-officer—John Lather, ſurveyor.

City of Hudſon. John C. Ten Broek, ſurveyor.

City of Albany. Jeremiah Lanſing, ſurveyor.

For the State of New-Jerſey.

Perth Amboy. John Halſtead, collector.

Burlington. John Roſs, collector.

Bridgetown. Eli Elmer, collector.

For the State of Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia. Sharp Delany, collector—Frederick Phile, naval-officer—Samuel Meredith, ſurveyor.

For the State of Delaware.

Wilmington. George Buſh, collector.

For the State of Maryland.

Baltimore. Otho H. Williams, collector—Robert Purviance, naval officer—Robert Ballard, ſurveyor.

Cheſter. John Scott, collector.

Oxford. Jeremiah Banning, collector.

Vienna. John Muier, collector.

Snow Hill, John Gunby, collector.

Annapolis. John Davidſon, collector.

Nottingham. George Biſco, collector.

Town Creek. Robert Young, ſurveyor.

Nanjemoy. John Coates Jones, collector.

St. Mary's. Robert Cheſley, ſurveyor.

George Town. James M'Cubbin Lingham, collector.

For the State of Virginia.

Hampton. Jacob Wray, collector.

Norfolk and Portſmouth. William Lindſay, collector—Philemon Gatewood, naval-officer—Daniel Bedinger, ſurveyor.

Suffolk. Archibald Richardſon, ſurveyor.

Smithfield. James Wells, ſurveyor.

Bermuda Hundred. William Heth, collector—Chriſtopher Roane, ſurveyor.

Peterſburg. James Gibbons, ſurveyor.

York-Town. Abraham Archer, collector.

Weſt-Point. John Spotſwood Moore, ſurveyor.

Tappahannock. Hudſon Muſe, collector.

Urbanna. Stage Davis, ſurveyor.

Port Royal. George Catlett, ſurveyor.

Fredericksburg. William Lewis, ſurveyor.

Yeocomico, including Kinſale. Vincent Redman, collector.

Dumfries, including Newport. Richard Scott, collector.

Alexandria. Charles Lee, collector—Samuel Hanſon, ſurveyor.

Cherry Stone. George Savage, collector.

South Key Thomas Bowne, collector.

Louiſville. Peyton Short, collector.

For the State of South-Carolina.

George Town. John Cockdell, collector.

Charleſtown. George Abbot Hall, collector—Iſaac Mott, naval-officer—Edward Wayman, ſurveyor.

For the State of Georgia.

Savanna. John Habberſham, collector—John Berrian, ſurveyor.

Sunbury. Corvelius Collins, collector.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 20.

BY a veſſel from Halifax, we learn, that common flour was ſelling at Quebec from 7 to 8 dollars per hundred in the public market.

Extract of a letter from Dunbar, May 8.

" This port is opened for the importation of foreign wheat, and exportation of all other grain is permitted.

" The ports in the county of Lanark are opened for the importation of foreign wheat, and ſhut againſt all other grain."

Extract from LINDSAY'S MARINE HOTEL DIARY.

NORFOLK, July 23, 1789.

" Arrived the ſhip Thomas, Capt. Vickery, from St. Jago, who informs that the brig Two Sifters. Captain Gardiner, of Baltimore, had touched at the above port on his way to the Iſle of France.

" On the 26th ult arrived the ſloop Solicitor General, Capt. Wood, in 12 days from Antigua; he ſpoke on the 21ſt of July, the ſloop ———, Capt. Gilbert, from Jamaica for New-York, in lat 25 long. 71. out 16 days, all well; and on the 23d ſpoke the ſloop ——, Capt Carpenter, from New York, for Savannah, in lat. 36. 30 long. 74½. out 11 days, all well

" On the 29th we were informed that the brig Friendſhip, Capt. Williams, of Boſton, (who loaded in this river with wheat and flour for Cadiz) foundered at ſea the 14th inſt. in a very ſevere gale of wind, which was a few days after ſhe left our capes. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe ſtarted a butt, as ſhe made water ſo faſt that it was with difficulty the people got into their boat before ſhe went down. The crew were taken up by a ſchooner and carried to Boſton.

A PIRACY.

" On the 30th arrived a veſſel with 6 hands from Sand-Shoal inlet, where they had made the land from ſea, reported that they belonged to the ſchooner Maria of and from Port-au Prince, Capt Olivy maſter, bound for Philadelphia; that in the Gulph Stream they had a moſt violent gale of wind for three days, at the end of which the veſſel ſprang a leak, which gained ſo faſt on them, that they conſented to leave her: Having two boats they caſt lots for them, the yawl falling to the Captain, mate, and four hands, and the long boat to the remaining ſix, who are arrived here.

" After their arrival at this place, ſundry articles appearing amongſt their baggage which occaſioned ſome ſuſpicion of their being guilty of a robbery or piracy, they were taken up and examined, and from the teſtimony of one of the party, we have obtained the following information.

" That on the firſt of July they ſailed from Port-au-Prince on board of the Aurora, Monſ le Pellier maſter, bound for Cayenne, loaded with wine, ſalt, and a few dry goods; that a few days after they put to ſea, Thomas Braton, an Iriſhman, Peter Joſeph, a Portugueſe, and John M'Cunn, a Scotchman, entered into a plot to murder the Captain and boatſwain (there being no mate) and run the veſſel for the coaſt of America; which horrid ſcheme they actually executed by throwing the above unhappy perſons overboard when they leaſt expected their fate. Two of the crew are Frenchmen, who ſeem to have been entirely ignorant of the plot, previous to its execution, the other who is an American, knew of their diabolical intention, but was ſick at the time the fact was committed, and was afraid of communicating it to the Captain, leaſt he ſhould be involved in the ſame unhappy fate, they made the Eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, but not finding an opportunity of diſpoſing clandeſtinely of the veſſel and cargo, (as they intended) ſcuttled the veſſel, and put off for this port in their long boat, where they are now cloſe confined, and will, it is hoped, meet that puniſhment which their crime ſo juſtly deſerves.

Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 7, 1789.

A committee was appointed, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Gerry, Trumbull, and Burke, to bring in a bill to give further encouragement to the commerce and navigation of the United States.

A meſſage was received from the PRESIDENT by the Hon. Gen. Knox. Secretary at War, which being read, is in the following words:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The buſineſs which has hitherto been under the conſideration of Congreſs has been of ſo much importance, that I was unwilling to draw their attention from it to any other ſubject. But the diſputes which exiſt between ſome of the United States and ſeveral powerful tribes of Indians within the limits of the Union, and the hoſtilities which have in ſeveral inſtances been committed on the frontiers, ſeem to require the immediate interpoſition of the general government.

I have therefore directed the ſeveral ſtatements and papers, which have been ſubmitted to me on this ſubject by General Knox, to be laid before you for your information.

While the meaſures of government ought to be calculated to protect its citizens from all injury and violence, a due regard ſhould be extended to thoſe Indian tribes, whoſe happineſs, in the courſe of events, ſo materially depends on the national juſtice and humanity of the United States,

If it ſhould be the judgment of Congreſs, that it would be moſt expedient to terminate all differences in the ſouthern diſtrict, and to lay the foundation for future confidence, by an amicable treaty with the Indian tribes in that quarter, I think proper to ſuggeſt the conſideration of the expediency of inſtituting a temporary commiſſion for that purpoſe, to conſiſt of three perſons, whoſe authority ſhould expire with the occaſion.

How far ſuch a meaſure, unaſſiſted by poſts, would be competent to the eſtabliſhment and preſervation of peace and tranquility on the frontiers, is alſo a matter which merits your ſerious conſideration.

Along with this object I am induced to ſuggeſt another, with the national importance and neceſſity for which I am deeply impreſſed; I mean ſome uniform and effective ſyſtem for the MILITIA of the United States. It is unneceſſary to offer arguments in recommendation of a meaſure, on which the honor, ſafety, and well being of our country ſo evidently and ſo eſſentially depend.

But it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that I am particularly anxious, it ſhould receive as early attention as circumſtances will admit; becauſe it is now in our power to avail ourſelves of the military knowledge diſſeminated throughout the ſeveral ſtates, by means of the many well inſtructed officers and ſoldiers of the late army, a reſource which is daily diminiſhing by deaths and other cauſes.

To ſuffer this peculiar advantage to paſs away unimproved, would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unleſs, unfortunately, we ſhould again be involved in a long and arduous war.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, Auguſt 7, 1789.

Sundry papers accompanied the meſſage, which, together with the ſaid meſſage, was committed to a committee of the whole houſe.

Another meſſage was received from the PRESIDENT by Mr. LEAR, that the PRESIDENT had approved of the following acts:

An act to eſtabliſh an executive department, to be denominated the department of war.

An act for the eſtabliſhment of light-houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers.

An act to provide for the government of the territory North Weſt of the river Ohio

The bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation of the members of the two houſes, and their officers, having been read a third time, was re-committed. The houſe went immediately into committee on the ſame; after having reduced the door keepers from 730 dollars per annum, to three dollars per day, during the ſeſſion, the committee roſe, and the bill as amended was again ordered to be engroſſed.

Adjourned 'till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 8.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the ſtate of the union.

The meſſage of the PRESIDENT, and the papers accompanying the ſame, having been taken into conſideration, it was

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to paſs providing for the neceſſary expences attending any negociations or treaties which may be held with the Indian tribes, or attending the appointment of commiſſioners for thoſe purpoſes.

Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames and Mr. Moore were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpoſe

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that an act ought to paſs providing a proper ſyſtem of regulations for the militia of the United States.

Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Heiſter, and Mr. Matthews, were appointed to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

The reſolutions were approved by the houſe.

Adjourn'd 'till Monday 11 o'clock

*** *The Journals of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the reſpective pariſhes by the Printer hereof.*

†+† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for ſale. Inquire of the Printer.*

MR. DONALD finding his health much impaired by the cloſe attention which he has been obliged to give to the buſineſs of Meſſrs. DONALD & BURTON, has come to a reſolution of giving up the entire direction of it in future to Mr. JAMES BROWN, for whoſe tranſactions (of what ever nature they may be) the houſe of DONALD & BURTON, of London, are, and will be reſponſible.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 18, 1789.

☞ *The money in the funds, appropriated to the payment of the intereſt on Military Certificates, will be divided among the holders of thoſe Warrants for the Sixth years intereſt, which ſhall be brought into the Treaſury to be regiſtered, between the date hereof, and the 28th day of September next, as the law directs.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury-Office, Auguſt 10, 1789.

To be Sold,

On the 21ſt day of September next, in YORK,

ALL THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

NEGROES, STOCK, AND A

CHARIOT & HORSES

that belonged to the late General Thomas Nelſon.

There will alſo be ſold on the 5th day of October next, in Hanover,

ALL THE NEGROES,

STOCK, & PLANTATION UTENSILS,

That were the property of the late General

THOMAS NELSON.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond with ſecurity to be approved of by the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM NELSON, jun. Ex'or.

YORK, Auguſt 9, 1789.

For Sale,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On SATURDAY *the 29th inſtant,*

THE BRIG

RAPPAHANNOCK,

(LYING HERE)

Burthen 2100 barrels of FLOUR:

She is juſt arrived from ſea, and is well found with ſails and rigging, and every material to proceed on a voyage. She is Virginia built, and four years old. An inventory of her materials will be ſhown by the Captain on board, or by JOHN LEGG, V. M.

Fredericksburg, Auguſt 12, 1789

☞ *JOURNEMEN Cabinet makers who are maſters of their trade, will meet with employment by applying to the ſubſcriber.*

HENRY MANN.

Who would be glad to purchaſe a few old hair mattraſſes. *H. M.*

Richmond. Auguſt 11, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the 26th of this inſt. (Auguſt) on the plantation where Col. Richard Anderſon now reſides, in the upper part of Hanover,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 1000 ACRES,

Adjoining the lands where the ſale commences, part of this land is exceeding fine for tobacco, and the whole well adapted for the culture of any kind of grain; there is about 100 acres of it very good meadow, and part of it reclaimed and now in graſs. The above tract will be laid off in lots of different ſizes; ſome of which will not contain more than 40 or 50 acres. There are on this tract three ſeperate ſettlements with convenient houſes for the reception of families and carrying on trade of almoſt any kind.

There will be ſold at the ſame time and place ſeveral likely Virginia born NEGROES, and about 30 or 40 head of CATTLE.

DAVID ANDERSON, jun.
WILLIAM SMITH, ſon of B.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying, that the petitions from this county, preſented to the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, and the bill brought in, purſuant thereto, be again taken up, and, that a law do paſs in conformity to the ſame. Alſo that the inhabitants of the Borough, be precluded from directing the affairs of the county and its court, they having no buſineſs to tranſact therein. That the inhabitants of ſaid Borough, be diſqualified from a double ſuffrage in electing of members to the General Aſſembly, or from interfering with, or in any manner procraſtinating the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſaid county. That, agreeable to the repeated petitions of the people, for many years paſt, the court of the county, be taken out of the Borough, and fixed among the people, who have buſineſs to tranſact in it, and in the moſt central, and convenient place. It will be further prayed, that the preſent courthouſe, the jail, and all lands belonging thereto, with all other lands and tenements, the property of the county, be ſold, and the money appropriated towards building another courthouſe and jail, and for eſtabliſhing a ſchool houſe, for the education of the youth of indigent parents.——But if a compleat ſeperation, cannot be obtained, then the pariſhes of Portſmouth and St. Brides, to be made two counties, the former, by the name of Portſmouth county, and the latter St Brides county, that the diſtrict of Blackwater, in Princeſs-Anne county, be added to St. Brides county, and Elizabeth river pariſh, be annexed to Princeſs-Anne county. Alſo a petition, praying payment, for a market-houſe, burnt, by order of our commanding officer, January 1776, in the town of Portſmouth.

NORFOLK COUNTY, July 30, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 4, 1789

COMMITTED to this jail two Runaway negroes a man and woman; they formerly belonged to Col Samuel Griffin, and were ſold at Richmond, and have been run away about twelve months. The man's name is BRADDOCK, and the woman's name MILLY; was ſold to Mr. Carneil of Red Sone, BRADDOCK ſays he was ſold to General Wilkinſon of Kentuckey, their owners are deſired to come prove their property pay charges and take them away.

JOHN CRUMP, jailor.

THE Subſcribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamſburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not leſs than five years; and that they will receive ſubſcriptions for any ſum not leſs then £. 12. 10. Any two ſubſcribers to the amount of £. 12. 10. each, ſhall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of perſons, who can weave fuſtins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

collector, the original invoice or invoices, together witht he bills of lading: And the ſaid collector ſhall eſtimate and endorſe the duties on the ſaid entry, the party making ſuch entry taking an oath or affirmation, that it contains the whole of the goods, wares and merchandize imported by him, or to him conſigned in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, which ſhall then have come to his knowledge, and that the ſaid Invoice contains to the beſt of his knowledge and belief, the nett prime coſt thereof, and that if he ſhall afterwards diſcover any other, or greater quantity than is contained in ſuch entry, he will make due report and entry thereof: And the ſaid oath or affirmation ſhall be adminiſtered by the collector, and the entry ſhall be ſubſcribed by the perſon making the ſame. PROVIDED, That in all caſes where the party making entry ſhall reſide ten miles or upwards from ſuch port, the affidavit or affirmation of ſuch party, taken before a juſtice of the peace, and by him endorſed on the original invoices, ſhall be as effectual as if adminiſtered and endorſed by the collector.

And be it farther enacted, That all ſuch entries ſo authenticated by the collector, together with a copy of the ſame made out by the party, ſhall, before any permit is granted for landing of any goods, wares or merchandize therein contained, be examined by the naval officer (where ſuch officer is eſtabliſhed) who ſhall counterſign the ſame, and retaining one, ſhall return the other certified to the party, together with the bills of lading, and invoice or invoices; and on ſuch certified entries being returned to the collector, and the duties thereon paid or ſecured to be paid, he ſhall grant a permit for the unlading and landing the goods, wares and merchandize therein mentioned. And at ſuch ports for which no naval-officer is appointed, the collector ſhall grant like permits for the unlading and landing of all ſuch goods as ſhall be ſo entered, and the duties thereof paid or ſecured.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the collector, naval officer, and ſurveyor, of any port of entry or delivery, at which any ſhip or veſſel may arrive, to put on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel one or more inſpectors, who ſhall make known to the perſon having charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the duties he is to perform by virtue of this act, and ſuch inſpector ſhall ſuffer no goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered without a permit from the proper officer, authoriſing the ſame; and ſhall enter in a book to be by him kept for that purpoſe, the contents of each permit, ſpecifying the marks and numbers of each package, and a deſcription thereof, with the name of the perſon to whom ſuch permit was granted; and if at the expiration of fifteen working days after ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall begin to unload her cargo, there ſhall be found on board, any goods, wares or merchandize, the ſaid inſpectors ſhall take poſſeſſion thereof, and deliver them to the collector of the diſtrict, or to ſuch perſon as he ſhall authoriſe or appoint on his behalf to receive the ſaid goods, taking his receipt for the ſame, and giving a certificate to the perſon having command, deſcribing the packages, and their marks and numbers, ſo taken: And as ſoon as any ſhip or veſſel is entirely unladen, he ſhall with the collector and naval-officer, compare the account and entries he has made of the goods unladen from ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with the manifeſt delivered to the collector, and if it appears that there are more goods than are ſpecified in the ſaid manifeſt, the ſame ſhall be endorſed threon, with a deſcription of the packages, their marks and numbers, or of ſuch goods as may be in bulk, and the ſame ſhall be ſubſcribed by ſuch inſpector, who is hereby directed to remain on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel until ſhe is diſcharged: PROVIDED ALWAYS, that the ſaid limitation of fifteen days ſhall not extend to veſſels laden with ſalt or coal, but if the maſter or owner of ſuch veſſels require longer time to diſcharge their cargoes, the wages of the inſpector for every day's attendance exceeding the ſaid fifteen days ſhall be paid by the maſter or owner. And if any goods, wares or merchandize, ſubject to duty, ſhall be removed from the wharf or place where the ſame may be landed, before they ſhall be weighed, or gauged (as the caſe may be) or without conſent of the collector, or other proper officer, all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, ſo removed, ſhall be forfeited. All goods delivered to the collector in manner aforeſaid ſhall be kept at the charge and riſque of the owner, for a term not exceeding nine months; and if within that time no claim be made for the ſame, an appraiſement thereof ſhall be made by two or more reputable merchants, and lodged with the collector, who ſhall ſell the ſame at public auction, and pay the proceeds, retaining the duties and charges thereon, into the treaſury of the United States, there to remain for the uſe of the owner, who ſhall, upon due proof of his property, be entitled to receive the ſame; and the receipt or certificate of the collector ſhall exonerate the maſter or commander from all claim of the owner. PROVIDED, That where entry ſhall have been duly made of ſuch goods, the ſame ſhall not be appraiſed; and that where ſuch goods are of a periſhable nature, they ſhall be ſold forthwith.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, on which duties are payable, ſhall receive damage during the voyage, or ſhall not be accompanied with the original invoice of their coſt, it ſhall be lawful for the collector to appoint one merchant, and the owner and conſignee another, who being ſworn or affirmed by the collector, well and truly to appraiſe ſuch goods, ſhall value them accordingly, and the duties upon ſuch goods ſhall be eſtimated according to ſuch valuation; and if any package, or any goods ſtowed in bulk, which ſhall have been entered as is herein before directed, ſhall not be duly delivered, or if any of the packages ſo entered ſhall not agree with the manifeſt, or if the manifeſt ſhall not agree with the delivery, in every ſuch caſe the perſon having command ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of two hundred dollars, unleſs it ſhall appear that ſuch diſagreement was occaſioned by unavoidable neceſſity or accident, and not with intention to defraud the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon all goods, wares and merchandize, at the place of importation, ſhall be eſtimated by adding twenty per cent. to the actual coſt thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the ſame; and ten per cent. on the actual coſt thereof, if imported from any other place or country, excluſive of all charges.

And be it further enacted, That all foreign coins and currencies ſhall be eſtimated according to the following rates: Each pound ſterling of Great-Britain at four dollars, forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France at eighteen cents and an half; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands at thirty-nine cents; each mark banco of Hamburgh at thirty-three cents and one third; each rix dollar of Denmark at one hundred cents; each rix dollar of Sweden at one hundred cents; each ruble of Ruſſia at one hundred cents; each real plate of Spain at ten cents; each milree of Portugal at one dollar and twenty-four cents; each pound ſterling of Ireland at four dollars ten cents; each tale of China at one dollar forty-eight cents; each pagoda of India at one dollar ninety-four cents; each rupee of Bengal at fifty-five cents and a half; and all other denominations of money in value as near as may be to the ſaid rates; and the invoices of all importations ſhall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importation ſhall be made, and not otherwiſe.

And be it further enacted, That all duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, ſhall be paid by the importer, before a permit ſhall be granted for landing the ſame, unleſs the amount of ſuch duties ſhall exceed fifty dollars, in which caſe it ſhall be at the option of the party making entry, to ſecure the ſame by bond, with one or more ſufficient ſureties, to be approved of by the collector, and made payable as followeth, to wit: For the duties upon all articles of Weſt-India produce, within four months; for the duties upon all Madeira wines, within twelve months; and for the duties upon all other goods, within ſix months; but in any caſe the party making entry ſhall be at liberty to depoſit with the collector any part of the goods, upon which ſuch duties ſhall ariſe, of double the value in the judgment of the collector, to ſecure the payment of the duties, with the charges, which depoſit the collector ſhall accept in lieu of ſuch bond and ſecurity, and ſhall ſafely keep the goods ſo depoſited, at the expence and riſque of the party, for the term for which ſuch bond would have been given, at the expiration whereof, unleſs the ſaid depoſit ſhall have been redeemed by the payment of the duties, the ſaid goods ſhall be ſold at public ſale, and as much as ſhall be neceſſary applied to the payment of the ſaid duties, and the reſidue, after deducting the charges which have accrued, ſhall be paid to the owner or owners of ſuch goods. PROVIDED ALWAYS, That where the amount of duties ſhall exceed fifty dollars, a diſcount ſhall be allowed for prompt payment, after the rate of ten per centum per annum on the amount of ſuch exceſs: And PROVIDED ALSO, That no perſon whoſe bond for the payment of duties is due and unſatisfied, ſhall be allowed a future credit with the collector, until ſuch bond ſhall be fully paid or diſcharged.

And be it further enacted, That all the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of any ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be paid to the collector, within ten days after entry made, and before ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be permitted to clear out; the regiſter of which ſhip or veſſel at the time of entry ſhall be lodged in the office of the collector, and there remain until ſuch clearance.

And be it further enacted, That where any bond for the payment of duties ſhall not be ſatisfied on the day it became due, the collector ſhall proſecute for the recovery of the money due thereon, by action or ſuit at law, in the proper court, having cognizance therein; and in all caſes of inſolvency, or where any eſtate in the hands of executors or adminiſtrators ſhall be inſufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceaſed, the debt due to the United States on any ſuch bond ſhall be firſt ſatisfied.

And be it further enacted, That when it ſhall appear that any goods, wares or merchandize, of which entry ſhall have been made, in the office of a collector; are not invoiced, according to the actual coſt thereof at the place of exportation, and that the difference was made with deſign to defraud the revenue, all ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the perſon making entry, ſhall be forfeited, and in any ſuch caſe, or where the collector is ſuſpicious of fraud, and that any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize are not invoiced at a ſum equal to that for which they have uſually ſold, in the place or country from whence they were imported, it ſhall be the duty of ſuch collector to take the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize into his poſſeſſion, and retain the ſame at the riſque and expence of the owner or conſignee thereof, until their value, at the time and place of importation, according to the principles for eſtimating the ſame, eſtabliſhed by this act, ſhall be aſcertained by two reputable merchants, mutually choſen by the ſaid collector, and owner or conſignee, and the duties ariſing upon ſuch valuation ſhall be firſt paid, or ſecured to be paid, as required by this act in other caſes of importation.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the collector, or other officer of the cuſtoms, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandize, on ſuſpicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the preſence of two or more reputable merchants, any package or packages thereof, and if upon ſuch examination they ſhall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making ſuch ſeizure, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be repacked, and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith, and the expence of ſuch examination ſhall be paid by the collector, and allowed in the ſettlement of his accounts; but if any of the packages ſo examined be found to differ in their contents from the entry, and it ſhall appear that ſuch difference hath been made with intention to defraud the revenue, then all the goods, wares or merchandize, contained in ſuch package or packages, ſhall be forfeited: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That if the owner or conſignee of ſuch goods as ſhall not be accompanied with the original invoice, ſhould chooſe to wait the receipt of the invoice, in ſuch caſe, the collector ſhall take into his poſſeſſion, all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, and ſtore the ſame, at the expence and riſque of the owner or conſignee, until the invoice ſhall arrive, or until they agree to have the ſame valued.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, or other perſon ſpecially appointed by either of them for that purpoſe, ſhall have full power and authority, to enter any ſhip or veſſel, in which they ſhall have reaſon to ſuſpect any goods, wares or merchandize ſubject to duty ſhall be concealed; and therein to ſearch for, ſeize, and ſecure any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize; and if they ſhall have cauſe to ſuſpect a concealment thereof, in any particular dwelling houſe, ſtore, building, or other place, they or either of them, ſhall, upon application on oath or affirmation, to any juſtice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant, to enter ſuch houſe, ſtore, or other place (in the day time only) and there to ſearch for ſuch goods, and if any ſhall be found, to ſeize and ſecure the ſame for trial; and all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, on which the duties ſhall not have been paid or ſecured, ſhall be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize, which ſhall be ſeized by virtue of this act, ſhall be put into and remain in the cuſtody of the collector, until ſuch proceedings ſhall be had, as by this act are required, to aſcertain whether the ſame have been forfeited or not, and if it ſhall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they ſhall be forthwith reſtored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall conceal or buy any goods, wares, or merchandize, knowing them to be liable to ſeizure by this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a ſum double the value of the goods ſo concealed or purchaſed.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſeveral officers to be appointed or employed by virtue of this act, to make ſeizure of, and ſecure any ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall be liable to ſeizure by virtue of this act, as well without, as within their reſpective diſtricts.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Will be Sold,

On the 21ſt of Auguſt next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, on the premiſes, by and with the conſent of my mortgagees, about

382 Acres of LAND,

(be the ſame more or leſs)

Lying on Tuckahoe creek, about 12 miles from Richmond.

THE ſoil is fertile, about one half of which is cleared, and that part which is now under cultivation tolerably ſecured by fences. A conſiderable part of the ground with little trouble may be converted into meadow—On it is a large and choice aſſortment of fine bearing APPLE TREES. A good title will be given to the purchaſer, on payment made to Mr. PHILIP DUVAL, who will receive either Caſh, Tobacco, or Certificates, for the one half of the purchaſe money, and three months credit will be allowed for the other half.

DANIEL DUVAL.

JULY 29 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.

Chesterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

Three Guineas Reward.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 1ſt inſt.

Three ſilver WATCHES

Names and Numbers as follows, viz.

One ſilver watch, makers name M. Ranſom, London, No 1111.
One do. do. makers name B. Rogers, London, no number that I recollect.
One do. do. makers name D. Kedden, London, No 763.

I will give the above reward for the whole of the watches, or one guinea each, if brought ſingular, and five pounds reward on conviction of the thief. THOMAS. C. MORRIS.

N. B. All watch-makers are deſired to ſtop the above watches ſhould they come in their poſſeſſion

T. C. M.

Richmond, July 21, 1789.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY'S
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN'S ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
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DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

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ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY'S MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.